THE

Bombay Guardian.

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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1851. [No. 14.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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THE

Bombay Guardian.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. The Honorable Company's Steam Packet. *Feroze*, Captain J. W. Young, Commander, arrived on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, about 9 o'clock, bringing the English Mail of the 7th of May. The following is a list of the passengers by the *Feroze*.

Major Blood, 11th Regt. Bo. N I
Assistant Surgeon Wright, Bo. M E
Mr Vaughan, Cadet Bo. Army
Second Class.
Lieutenant G. F. Holt, I N
Mr Oldham
Mr Hedge
Mr Augustino
Mr Zacharia
Mr Corado
Government Passenger from Aden.
One Woman H M 78th Highlanders

The Parliamentary proceedings of the fortnight were of the dullest description, in consequence of the unprecedented excitement attendant upon the opening of the Great Exhibition. The following epitome is taken from the *Home News* :—

"The House of Commons re-assembled for the despatch of business on [illegible] 28th ultimo, after a brief recess on account of the East[illegible]lidays; and after all the threatening of the two opposi[illegible] the Income-tax B ll was read a second time, the d[illegible] being postponed to the committee which was appointe[illegible] Friday, May 2. On Tuesday, the 29th, soon after the [illegible]te business had commenced, Mr Herri[illegible] presented a pe[illegible] from the shipowners of Lo[illegible] laining of the [illegible]sses by the repeal of the [illegible]. The Hou[illegible] greed to an Address to t[illegible] a proclamatio[illegible] ffering a reward fo[illegible] ausant wit[illegible]sses in the St. A[illegible]e. [illegible]ned, in reply to [illegible]hat he e[illegible] of the practice [illegible]ion of cand[illegible]s in the army being conducted 'by [illegible]nuals' upon the subjects of examination, [illegible]he added that th[illegible]uthorities had the subject under consideration. Sir G.[illegible]ey then developed his plan for the supplying of London w[illegible]h water. He proposed a union of all existing companies. Leave was given to bring in the bill, so that the companies and the public might understand the details. Mr Ewart moved "that the mitigation in the criminal law granted in this country with respect to the punishment of death be extended to the colonies." There being only 38 members present, the House was counted out. On Wednesday, the 30th, Mr Labouchere explained that the exhibitors at the Exhibition would be obliged to provide themselves with season tickets, without which not even the Royal Commissioners themselves would be admitted on the opening day. The Farm Buildings Bill was read a second time by 61 to 25. The Sunday Trading Bill went into committee, but the debate on it was postponed to that day fortnight, and the House adjourned. On the 1st day of May the House met at 6 o'clock, after the Exhibition had been opened. After some argument on the Jew's Bill, in the coure of which Mr Newdegate, Mr Wigram, and Sir R. Isglis attacked the measure, and it was defended by Mr Roebuck Mr Anstey, the Solicitor-General, and Lord John Russell, after which the House divided, and the second readiug was carried by 202 to 177, majority 25. On Friday, May 2, the Exeter Synod was discussed by Mr Childers and Mr Horsman, who thought the bishop's pastoral illegal; and by Lord J. Russell and the Attorney-General, who argued that what the right rev. prelate had said, and what he proposed to do, did not set him within reach of the law. The House then went into committee on the Property-tax, and after several amendments had been negatived, Mr Hume moved that instead of three years, the duration of tax be limited to one year; with the view of instituting inquiry by a select committee, which motion was carried after much argument, on a division, which gave for it 244 against 230; majority against Ministers, 14. On Monday, the 5th, a full House assembled to hear the resolve of Ministers on this defeat. In a committee on the Property-tax, Lord J. Russell explained that as the House resolved, Ministers would accept the Income-tax for only one year; no alteration to be made in it this year. He would also consent to the committee of inquiry, with a view to amend the tax, and 'make it a permanent source of income.' Mr Disraeli agreed, under the new circumstances, to accept the arrangements of finance as already fixed, but to resist any new measure on the part of Ministers; and he begged Colonel Sibthorp to postpone his measure for a relief to farmers.

We must postpone any reference to the interesting continental intelligence to make room for a brief description of the great event of the fortnight.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING.

Finis cerron at opus !—The grand conception of a world-jubilee of industry—the idea of erecting a museum manifesting the progress of man in all countries, and under all social circumstances, in the myriad arts and pursuits of civilization—the thoroughly original conception of, if we may use the phrase, "taking stock" of the world's inventive *ingenuity* and *manipulative skill*—the stupendous project, in short, of the Great Exhibition—has at length been realized in all its entirety—has at length been translated from a great thought into a great deed. The achievement stands proudly forth in all the symmetry of completion. The greatest trophy ever erected of human progress, industry, and skill has been triumphantly piled. On Thursday the 1st of May, amid organ peal and trumpet flourish, and the echoing volleys of artillery, Queen Victoria, from her throne in her Crystal Palace, announced that

THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN!

And at the magic words the mingled sounds of music and ordnance were drowned together in the mighty surge of that great roar of acclamation—the voice of the multitude lifted up, like the sound of many waters—in honour of the proclaimed festival, and in joyous recognition of the commencement of this great Battle of Peace between all the nations of the world!

Some idea may be formed of the immense number of vehicles which were proceeding from all parts of London to the park, when it is stated, from a calculation which was made by persons interested in arriving at the facts that, if the carriages had been placed in a direct line, they would have extended over a space of nearly twenty miles. Of the vehicles which arrived at the park gates, up to twelve o'clock at noon, there were 1,050 state carriages and carriages of noblemen, and others of the highest rank; 800 broughams, 600 posting and hack carriages, 1,500 hack carriages and cabs, 300 clarences, and 380 vehicles of other descriptions. At ten minutes to twelve o'clock, the first of the Royal carriages appeared under the archway, at the top of Constitution Hill, and, crossing the street at a rapid pace, entered Hyde Park. It was quickly followed by the other carriages of the Royal *cortege*, and the procession, brought up by a troop of the Life

Guards, quickly swept out of view along the avenue leading to the Crystal Palace.

At twelve o'clock precisely her Majesty decended from her carriage, and, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, stood within the precincts of the Crystal Palace. As her Majesty passed into the building the troops presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, a soldier stationed on the roof hoisted the standard of England on the flag-staff, and cheer after cheer burst forth from the multitudes around.

Following the Lord Chamberlain, and a group of the principal officers of the household. all of them walking backwards and ushering in her Majesty, came the Queen, leaning upon Prince Albert's arm. and holding the Prince of Wales by the hand. The Prince Consort conducted in like manner the Princess Royal. Her Majesty was attired in pink and white, the bosom of the dress glistening with pearls. In her hair sparkled a diamond tiara, and upon the top of her head she wore a miniature jewelled crown. Prince Albert was dressed as a Field Marshal in the British army. The Prince of Wales wore plaid and kilt of the Royal Stuart tartan, and the Princess Royal a frock similar in colour and material to that of her illustrious mother. Behind the Royal group defiled a glittering line of lords and ladies—the uniforms and court dresses of the gentlemen contrasting delightfully with the ball toilettes of the bevy of maids of honour and ladies in waiting whom they led in. Close to her Majesty came the Prince of Prussia, with the Duchess of Kent on his arm; and then followed a long line of court officials and beauties.

Arrived at the temporary throne, the Ministers and the great officers of the household gathered round the Sovereign in one of the most splendid groups ever brought together. The Queen, standing erect with the Prince and her children on each side, looked for a moment proudly over the assemblage, when there pealed forth another trumpet burst, and as the vast multitude, moved by the sudden impulse, again waved their hats and kerchiefs the sudden stir through all the aisles and galleries, the sudden flutter of drapery, and flash and glimmer of light upon satin, silk, and velvet, showed like a vast vivid, gleaming sunburst playing upon the crowd. The effect, as may be conceived, was splendid in the extreme. This last ebullition over, the actual business of the meeting commenced. It may be briefly described.

Prince Albert descended from the throne, and joined the group of Royal Commissioners. Then advancing at their head, he proceeded to read, in a clear and emphatic tone, a report of the proceedings of the body over whose deliberations he has so successfully presided.

His Royal Highness's voice was, of course, not audible beyond the immediate circle in the midst of which he spoke. The reading of the document lasted about ten minutes, and at its conclusion, her Majesty, after a short pause, delivered the following reply from a written paper which she held in her hand, and which was delivered to her by the Home Secretary:—

'I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

'I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

'I cordially concur with you in the prayer that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind.'

The whole of these proceedings took place amid deep and respectful silence. Prince Albert then, having received from one of the members of the Commission the various editions of the catalogues published, presented them to her Majesty, and then resumed his place by her side. After a brief pause, the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury came forth, and, in a loud and sonorous voice, offered up the prayers of the Church in behalf of the enterprise. After having repeated the Lord's Prayer, the Most Reverend Prelate proceeded with the office of religion as follows:—

'Almighty and Everlasting God, who dost govern all things both in heaven and earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, and receive these our prayers, which we offer unto Thee this day in behalf of the kingdom and people of this land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied upon us blessings which Thou mightest most justly have withheld. We acknowledge that it is not because of works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee with the voice of thanksgiving; and that instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us fresh cause to praise Thee for thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bonds of peace and concord the different nations of the earth. For with Thee, O Lord, is the preparation of the heart in man. Of Thee it cometh, that violence is not heard in our land, wasting nor destruction within its borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nation does not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. It is of Thee that peace is within our walls, and plenteousness within our palaces. It is of Thee that men go to and fro in safety, and knowledge is increased throughout the world, for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifeted up that we forget the Lord our God, as if our own power, or the might of our hands, had gotten us this wealth. Teach us ever to remember that all this store have prepared cometh of Thine hand, and is Thine. Both riches and honour come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thy hand it is to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, we praise Thee, we praise Thy [illegible] and enter [illegible] assemblage of [illegible] tend to the advancement of Thy [illegible] sion of Thy Holy Word, to the increase [illegible] ity, by promoting peace and good will among [illegible] t races of mankind. Let the manifold mercies which we receive from Thee dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, who art the Author and Giver of them all. And, finally, O Lord, teach us to use those earthly blessings which Thou givest us richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that love and serve Thee, through the merits and mediation of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever.'

During the prayer her Majesty remained in an attitude of reverend attention—the centre of the group clustered round her—and, as the Archbishop's voice died away, the thunder of the opening chords of the sublime 'Hallelujah chorus' burst gloriously upon the ear, pealing splendidly out as the band and chorus lent their full vigour to the execution of the music—which, although, of course, under the circumstances, little marked by *nuance*, was powerful and effective in the highest degree. It was at this stage of the proceedings that a Chinaman, whom we discovered to be no less aperson than the Mandarin Hesing, of the Chinese junk, unable any longer to control his feelings, made his way through foreign diplomatists, Ministers of State, and the distinguished circle with which Court etiquette had surrounded the throne, and, advancing close to her Majesty, saluted her by a grand salaam, which she most graciously acknowledged. The Handelian chorus over, the Royal procession to conduct her Majesty through the principal avenues of the Exhibition was formed, the groups flung at random before the throne and round the fountain, filing off in slow and stately order,

led by a glittering party of heralds in all the glory of Lion and Garter King at Arms—the various official personages connected with the building in their rear—the foreign and home commissioners following in order. The diplomatic body came next, and after them the members of the Cabinet, followed in their turn by the Royal party, preceded by the great officers of the household. So constituted, the procession wound its slow way along the western nave, visiting, in the first instance, the depot of British industry and skill. The passage of the procession through the transept, as seen from an elevated position, was very striking. It seemed as if a stream of gold and blazing gems of every tint, and every shade of lustre, was rolling its slow but gorgeous way through banks of outspread drapery and waving fluttering scarfs and ribbons. The expression may seem hyperbolical, but it conveys the sensation produced by the stately march of the glittering ...rt party defiling among the brilliant masses of that ...ly decked and waving, undulating company.

Shortly before one o'clock—the period passed in visiting the home and foreign departments of the Exhibition having been shorter than was contemplated—her Majesty was again welcomed in the transept. Again she took her seat upon the chair of state; again the trumpets broke forth in loyal clamour; again the glittering group of her immediate attendants—the statesmen of her Councils, the representatives of her foreign allies, the officers of her household—arranged themselves around her, and, after a momentary pause, she rose and, gracefully pointing to the eastern and western ranges of nave and gallery, pronounced the Exhibition to be open. The words, of course, were not generally heard, but the motion was perfectly understood, and a long loud shout of acclamation, similar to that which welcomed the Queen as she passed ths threshold, pealed forth—while the sudden and startling burst of the trumpets was at once answered by the quick ...d heavy reports of the artillery firing the announced ... salute from the north side of the Serpentine.

The Exhibition was opened. ...er witnessed had been ...aole museum ever collected

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...ember once reading the ... Reviewer, who had never ... of the globe, in which he ... to the state of the wind ...soning was to this effect, ... and ...onsoon winds, and land and sea breezes there was none of that uncertainty belonging to the aerial currents in those happy regions, that existed in the variable climate of Europe, and that a poet in that quarter of the Globe, instead of comparing an inconstant friend, as ours do, to the ever changing breezes, would say of a faithful lover that he was as constant as the wind. What truth or error there may be in this speculation, those who are learned in the literature of tropical regions can best declare; but as for us in Bombay we are at present all at sixes and sevens, as to whether the Monsoon has begun or not. Some stoutly maintain that the thunderstorm of Monday the 26th May, and the strong southerly wind with a cloudy sky, and showers of rain, which followed during the next two days, was an unmistakeable sign of the commencement of the Monsoon. Others as positively contend, that a thunder storm with high winds and rain may happen in any month in the fair season, from November to May, and that when two years ago such a storm took place in the month of February, and lasted three days to the great annoyance of dwellers in temporary bungalows and tents, no one ever fancied that the Monsoon had commenced. If we consider what properly is meant by the term Monsoon we shall be able to obviate the difficulties attending this subject. There are then annually, correctly speaking, two Monsoons or seasons, as the word means' during one of which the prevailing winds out at sea are from the North East, and during the other from the South West. It is to the latter of these that we generally apply the term Monsoon. It commences about, or oftener a few days before the first new or full moon that happens in June, or in the last week of May, and con inues till about the beginning of October. It ordinarily begins with a thunderstorm, and ends with another, which latter is called the Elephanta. During both the preliminary and concluding thunderstorm the wind blows from the South East or nearly from the direction of the island of Elephanta, from which the shutting up of the Monsoon is supposed by some to derive its name, though the name is more probably borrowed from the Hindus, who call the rain of that season the Elephants' rain (Huttikee bursát.)

In 1848 the new Moon happened on the 1st June, and the Monsoon opened with thunder and rain on the 27th May, there being the first day a fall of 1¾ inches, and the rain continuing constant for a week, so as to leave no doubt that the Monsoon had really commenced. In 1849 the full Moon was on the 6th June, and the Monsoon commenced on the first of that month. In 1850 there was a storm on the 26th May, the day preceding the full Moon, and such weather after, just as has happened this year, as rendered it doubtful to some whether it were the Monsoon. The chief mark of the true Monsoon is the direction of the wind. When it blows as often as it does blow from any point between South and West, generally settling in the South West, the Rainy season has commenced, whether the showers fall heavily and abundantly or not. The land and sea breezes too entirely cease, the sky becomes more or less covered with clouds, and the colour of the sea changes from a blue to a dirty white. Instead of its former stillness, the ocean, even during a calm, heaves and works from the ground swell that ever agitates it. When all these things concur, the season has changed whatever be the quantity, more or less of rain that may have fallen.

...DDENDUM ON THE POONA COLLEGE.—We beg to cor... a typographical error that occurred in our notice of ... Poona College last week. We were made to say: ... Scholarships are furnished to promote the study of ...lish in particular". We wrote : " No Scholarships ...rnished to promote the study of English in par...r." As we have thus occasion to notice the College again, we may advert to a question of some interest connected with the study of Sanskrit. It is pretty well known that the Native modes of studying Grammar are intricate and perplexed to an inconceivable degree, and that a finished Grammarian, on the Sanskrit type, can be nothing else than a Grammarian, seeing that almost a life-time is required to master the minutiæ of the system. This is especially the case with the work of Panini called *Siddhanta Kaumudi*, which is by far the most celebrated and authoritative of Sanskrit grammars. Next in fame and influence to Panini, is the grammarian Vopadeva, the author of the *Mugdhabodha*. This writer is very popular in Bengal, and he has the merit of being simpler than his illustrious rival. But there is a very serious evil connected with the exceedingly artificial and technical system of Native grammar. The two great authorities we have mentioned cannot be studied, any more (for example) than two systems of short hand; for their technical terms, abbreviations, &c. are entirely different. The writings of the followers of Panini are thus unintelligible to the followers of Vopadeva, and vice versa; and Colebrooke informs us that the pundits of Bengal (who follow Vopadeva) are cut off from communication on Grammatical topics with those of other parts of India, who almost universally follow Panini.

We do not know on what system the Sanskrit Grammatical studies are meant to be conducted in the reformed Poona College. The idea that naturally occurs is that the infinitely intricate and artificial systems of Hindu Grammarians should be thrown overboard altogether, and Sanskrit studied on some natural and common sense plan, which would render its attainment at least as easy as that of Greek or Latin. Of the many Europeans who have acquired Sanskrit so as to read and even write it with ease and accuracy, we doubt whether one has fully mastered Panini or Vopadeva. That the vast majority

of the native students of Sanskrit should in like manner be set free from these shackles is, we think unspeakably desirable. Whether, without exception, all should be set free, is the question. It might be well perhaps if one or two studied Panini in the old way, that when any difficult question in Grammar turned up the native authorities might be consulted. Should this be deemed a necessity, it is a deplorable necessity; and let it never be forgotten that for the sake of handing down a traditional knowledge of Sanskrit super-subtleties, we should thus be sacrificing the minds of the students,—condemning each for life to the condition of a walking dictionary, or "a word-catcher that lives on syllables." We have all heard of the barrenness of Hebrew roots; but the student who gives himself up to Hebrew etymological investigation may be said to feast on nectar and ambrosia, as compared with the man whose whole intellectual punishment is drawn from the *Sutras* of Panini.

THE REVD. THOMAS JERROM.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret and sorrow that we announce the decease of this able, zealous, and devoted missionary, which took place at Nasik on the morning of the 30th ult.; to which place he had repaired two months ago for the benefit of change of air. His disease was pulmonary consumption, which rapidly performed its appointed work. It was not, however, till within a few days of his death that Mr Jerrom was aware of his approaching end; and he met the impending stroke with becoming resignation and submission to the will of God: although, had such been the will of God, he would have greatly liked to be permitted to labour on in the work in which he was engaged. Being asked the day before his departure if he had peace of mind, he replied most emphatically, repeating his words three or four times, "I have peace through Jesus Christ." Mr Jerrom's appointed sphere of labour was the Mone[illegible] Institution of the Church Missionary Society, of wh[illegible] he was the Superintendant; and for which post[illegible] possessed peculiar qualifications.

His acquirements and talents for teaching were of a h[illegible] order; and he consecrated them to his work with en[illegible] devotedness. The well-being and prosperity of the M[illegible] Institution being nearest to his heart. The C. M. S. sustained no small loss by this his (as it would seem t[illegible] short sightedness) premature removal. This is the second bereavement that the Bombay and Western India Mission of the C. M. S. have been called to endure since the commencement of the present year. The first was the death of Mrs. Schreiber at Kurrachee in February last. The congregation of Trinity Chapel, Sonapoor, have also especial reason to lament the removal of Mr Jerrom, who had often zealously ministered to them, with much acceptance, especially during the absence in England of the Revd. G. Candy. Mr Jerrom arrived in Bombay in December 1847, and had thus been about 3½ years in India. A bitter ingredient in this cup of sorrow is the fact that Mr Jerrom was united in marriage only three months ago to a lady who had come out to him for that purpose from England. What an overwhelming stroke is this to her! May the God of all grace himself be her support and consolation!

THE CHRISTIAN IN INDIA.—We have supposed the case of a European in this country, firmly convinced that he is in India by the will of God, and that it is his duty to give, at the present time, and in his present sphere, the utmost proof of consecration to Christ. He has seen the folly of waiting till he has got into an illuminated region, before he lets his light shine; and has deliberately resolved to 'work while it is day,' not knowing how soon the night may come, 'wherein no man can work' for the benefit of his fellow-men.

He will find at this stage that he is entering upon a very solitary path. The conclusion which he has formed is one to which very few beside him, have come. He will meet with very little sympathy from others of his own class. Not only so, but inasmuch as his course is to be one condemnatory of their's, he must expect that which is the opposite of sympathy. And here perhaps will be the most painful part in the process of coming into the broad path of duty. In this land of privations, the society and sympathy of Europeans constitute to the European a most important element of consolation. And the European, we may say the Christian, shrinks back in this land involuntarily, spontaneously, from every act that may bring him into a position beyond that which the rest of the Christian community occupy; and a very great measure if grace is needed to overcome this reluctance. The most obvious reply to this is that great grace is the very legacy bequeathed to every Christian; and every idea of the Christian life presented in the Gospel is that it is one absolutely demanding great grace.

We do not make light of the difficulty. It is a great one and there will come in so many considerations to strengthen the reluctance we have referred to. If Europeans are to be the benefactors of India, they must first be benefitted themselves spiritually. Why should I throw away the influence I possess over them. Why should I excite in them irritation towards the Gospel, by an unusually strict conformity to it. Better retain and cultivate their friendship, and do them all the good I can, consistently with this. Many such arguments will occur to the mind. But, who takes the word of God implicitly for his guide will see their fallacy. He will feel that every man must stand or fall to his own master. His sense of duty is the voice of God speaking to his own soul; and the fact that others perceive not that voice, cannot in the least degree warrant him in neglecting it.

He is not to dispossess himself of any influence over the European Society of India, which he can exert consistently with the highest demands of truth. Perhaps it may become manifest to him that the interests of the Gospel in India may be most advanced by him as an individual, in labors having reference to the spiritual good of all that are known here as Christians. And in the very respect in which he shall differ from his contrymen around [illegible] he will be determined by a re[illegible]

Far from him be pride [illegible] His religion is a religion [illegible] men, not as Brahmins or as [illegible] God knows them. He will [illegible] tance of exhibiting in this la[illegible] ristic of Christianity, a spir[illegible] which governs in Hinduism, [illegible] Love all men, says his Bib[illegible] all, says Hinduism. He will [illegible] the lower classes of Eur[illegible] Christians; and that not in [illegible] ing patron; but with the manner of one deeply [illegible] with the glorious fact that Christ died for all. And his soul will deplore and indignantly reprobate a state of society almost as much calculated to obscure this great truth as Hinduism itself could desire.

He will feel the need of avoiding an error very prevalent in this country; viz. that pecuniary contributions are especially and almost exclusively the mode in which Christ's kingdom is to be advanced by Christian laymen. He will of course understand that his property is to be at the disposal of him whose steward he is; but he will not forget that the same is true of his hands, feet, tongue, pen, mind, and time. His property is but one of many talents. Too often Christians (speaking charitably) buy themselves off from the unpleasantnesses of personal effort, by contributions. Instead of being lights in the world, they give something for the maintenance of other lights. Their conscience may be satisfied; their master is not. But the Christian whom we have in our eye, will not suffer you to buy from him the privilege of speaking to his fellow-men on the great concerns of their soul; of searching out and alleviating their wants; of praying with them and for them.

THE PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Great is the truth and it will prevail, is a maxim which one would as soon attempt to controvert as that two and two make four. But although all are agreed that the truth will prevail, they are by no mean

agreed as to what the truth is, so that this seeming agreement is in reality no agreement at all. Let us take an example from political subjects. There is a party in France who consider that somehow or other, they do not tell us how, and we may tax our wits in vain to conjecture, yet nevertheless in reality God in the dark ages did appoint certain families to rule over the nations of Europe, that they reign by a divine right where they do reign, and where they do not reign, as in France, they are unjustly debarred from the exercise of their legitimate authority. These persons say great is the truth, that the Bourbons are again to occupy the throne of France, and this truth will make its way among the people till the vast majority of the nation have received it, and restored them to their ancestral rights.

Another party in the same nation maintains that the whole of the present holders of property are usurpers that no one has any right to a larger share than his neighbours, that it is a great truth that the Socialists hold, and that it will prevail, and the time come when not only Kings and Barons shall be unknown, but also landowners shall cease to be a peculiar class of a population, who have all things in common. Now many of the maintainers of these two diametrically opposite sets of opinions are serious in the belief that their own system is the only true one, and that it must in the end prevail.

In like manner if we pass from political to religious truth, do we not see the same diversity of opinion, with the same full persuasion of the triumph of what each considers to be the truth? Look at a report of the Propaganda, and you will read of congregations in all quarters of the globe, tens of thousands even in China, where Christianity is proscribed, and of millions in the protestant states of America and England who acknowledge the Pope as their supreme lord, and are ready to obey him before any other earthly Potentate. Look say they especially at the numerous Chapels in England filled with the poor, at the individuals from among the aristocracy, and the Members of parliament who have lately joined the Catholic communion; behold with admiration the crowds of clergymen, who every day are seeking rest in the bosom of the true Church, and can you doubt that Catholicism will speedily triumph over all kinds of error and heresy. Listen again to the Protestant [illegible] —no one is more confident than he in the triumph through the instrumentality of Bible Societies and Missionary Societies, which during the last half century have carried the light of Christianity to the most distant parts of the globe, and rescued already tens of thousands from ignorance and error, and sown the seed of the Gospel in every region where the love of traffic has led their adventurous countrymen. Yet if Protestantism be truth, Romanism must be error,—both cannot be true.

But farther, if there be such a mighty power in truth how can we explain the long conflicts of opinions which we see exhibited in the world. If in government republicanism be the truth, and the truth has in it a power to put down all that opposes it, how is it that the French and Cisalpine republics so soon gave place to the imperial despotism of Bonaparte? If the legitimate Monarchical system be the truth, and the truth so mighty, how were the restored Bourbons so speedily driven from the throne, and other forms of government preferred? If constitutional government be the grand Political truth, how is it that it makes its way so slowly in Europe, and that the present sovereigns are now again as firmly seated on their thrones, and reign as despotically as they did before the revolutions of 1848.

Within half a century after Luther had published his theses, Europe was divided into Protestant and Catholic, and it has remained so ever since. In particular localities the Protestants may have gained ground, and in other localities the Catholics may have gained ground, but substantially for the last three centuries things have remained much in the same state. If Protestantism be the truth, as we trust most of our readers believe, who can read Mc. Crie's account of its progress in Italy and Spain, and the horrid tortures to which the inhuman inquisitors put its professors, without having his faith shaken in the prevalence of truth; or adopting the language of the Psalmist,—"Let me speak to thee of thy judgments O Lord." Christianity is the greatest of all great truths, but what Christian can look to the Holy land, the birthplace of the Patriarchs and Prophets and Apostles, which yielded its butter and honey to Him who is Emmanuel God with us, without feeling his soul oppressed at the sight of its fallen Churches, and triumphant Moslemism. Gaze at St. Sophia, the ornament of the new city the first Christian Emperor built,—the mother Church of Christendom. Gaze at it from a distance, for you must not enter in, listen to the solemn sound that meets your ears. "There is no God but God," a great truth indeed, "and Mahomed is his Prophet!" Say now Christian if you can, "Great is the truth and it will prevail." Yes the truth shall prevail, not through any inherent might of its own, but by the power of Him who orders all things according to the counsel of his will, who allows error to have its seasons of triumph, to try the faith of his people, and lead us to realize that mightier agencies than any that are human, must be employed to secure the prevalence of truth.

"WHAT IS THE CHAFF TO THE WHEAT? SAITH THE LORD."

"We do injuriously in thinking to taste better the pure evangelic manna, by seasoning our mouths with the tainted scraps and fragments of an unknown Bible, and searching among the venemous and polluted rags dropped overworn from the toiling shoulders of time, with those deformedly to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless and undecaying robe of truth, the daughter, not of time, but of heaven."

ONE of the greatest absurdities among the manifold errors of Popery, both in the first edition published at Rome and in the second edition published at Oxford, is the dogma that patristic tradition is a safe guide, yea, the only safe guide, in Biblical interpretation. It is to this absurdity that the characteristic passage from that glorious old Puritan, John Milton, which we have placed at the head of this article, has reference. Many of our readers may not have a distinct idea of what is meant by interpreting the words of Christ and "the things of the Spirit of God by the tradition of men." And we are persuaded that those who have not bid an everlasting farewell to common sense, require only to have a distinct idea of it to be satisfied that this is not what it is asserted to be, the only safe method of theologizing—the only sure path to Scriptural truth. Our object in the sequel, then, will be to give our readers such a distinct idea of what is meant by tradition as a guide in Biblical interpretation, as will guard them against adopting so erroneous a doctrine.

We have one genuine example of this mode of interpretation—one genuine specimen of such tradition, recorded for our instruction, or rather for our warning, in the New Testament; and as far as we can recollect at present, it is the only one. It is contained in the Gospel of John, the XXIst chapter and the 21–23 verses. Our Lord had been speaking to Peter, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when he had spoken this, he commanded him to follow him. Peter, turning about and seeing the disciple John following, "said to Jesus, Lord, and what shall this man do?" Then follow the words of Christ and the traditional interpretation of them to which we refer. "*Jesus saith unto him, if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me. Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that that disciple should not die: yet Jesus said not unto him, he shall not die; but, if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?*" The very plain and intelligible words of Christ were thus misiaterpreted by those who heard them as they proceeded out of His mouth, and their misinterpretation of them went abroad among the brethren as a tradition. What sort of a guide in the interpretation of Christ's words was this tradition?

Let us advance one stage, and take another genuine example of this mode of interpretation. Old father Papias had been a disciple of the Apostle John himself, and so far as *tradition* is concerned is peculiarly qualified to be our teacher. Irenæus, who had himself been personally acquainted with Polycarp and other personal friends of the apostle John, presents to us a specimen of the exegesis and theology of Papias. "The testimony of Papias," he says, "is this, the elders remember, who had seen John the disciple of the Lord, to have heard from him in

what manner the Lord taught concerning those times (that is, the Millennium)." That is to say, Irenæus says that Papias said, that John said, that the Lord Jesus said :—"the days will come in which vines will grow, every vine having ten thousand stalks, and every stalk having ten thousand branches, and every branch having ten thousand stems, and every stem having ten thousand clusters, and every cluster having ten thousand grapes, and every grape when pressed, will give three hundred gallons of wine: and when any one of the saints takes hold on one cluster, another will cry out, I am a better cluster ; here take me, and by me bless the Lord. In like manner every grain of wheat will yield ten thousand stalks, and every stalk will bear ten thousand grains, and every grain will give ten pounds of superfine flour (similæ claræ mundæ)." This is as fair and as well authenticated an example of tradition as can be found in all christian antiquity. And what sort of a guide is it in Biblical interpretation ! Well might one exclaim on reading it, alas ! for the temperance Societies in the millennium ! When every grain of wheat produces ten thousand stalks of straw, when there are to be so many grapes, and every single grape to yield three hundred gallons of wine, the old advertisement will indeed be realized :—"Dead drunk for a penny, and straw for nothing." ! !

Let us advance another stage and take one or two more examples of *the only safe guide* in Biblical interpretation. Jerome was the best scholar of his time, and his translation of the Bible is now held by the Romish sect to be of paramount, and even of divine authority. His cotemporary Vigilantius had objected to praying to the saints, upon the ground that they could not be omnipresent, and therefore might fail to hear our prayers. To this Jerome, with great zeal, replied:—"wilt thou give laws to God? Wilt thou put chains on the apostles, that they shall be held in custody till the day of judgment, and not be with their Lord, when it is written concerning them, *'they follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth ?'*—'If the Lamb be every where, then the who are with the Lamb must also be believed to be ever where." So then according to this most distinguish Biblical Scholar among the fathers, the passage R XIV. 4, refers not to a moral obedience to Christ, but a physical presence with Him, and is an unanswera argument in proof of the omnipresence of all a one of the saints.

Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, was cotemporary Jerome. He was an energetic, dignified man, of courage and consistency. He debarred the emp Theodosius the Great from the communion on accou of his offences ; and made him confess his sins and beg pardon before the whole congregation, like the meanest penitent. He was the spiritual father of that truly great patristic theologian, Augustine, and the author of that most beautiful piece of church music, the original "*Te Deum Laudamus.*" But how will it do to take Ambrose as an authoritative interpreter of scripture? He is arguing in one of his epistles (42) that Mary the mother of Jesus was always a virgin, and had no children after the birth of Jesus; and for this purpose he quotes Ezek. XLIV, 2.—"This (the east) gate shall be shut, it shall not be opened, and no man shall enter in by it, because the Lord, the God of Israel, hath entered in by it, therefore it shall be shut;" and thus he reasons upon it.—"Is not Mary this gate by whom the Redeemer entered this world, concerning whom it is written, the Lord entered in by her, and she shall be shut after his birth" ?—The learned Jerome chimes in with the same tone of argument and says ; "Christ alone opened the closed portals of the Virgin's womb, which nevertheless remained continually closed. This is the closed eastern gate by which the High Priest went in and out, and nevertheless it was always shut." These examples are given in *Gieseler's Kirchengeschichte*, 1ster Band.

Now from these examples our readers may form a just and distinct idea of what our traditionists mean when they speak of patristic tradition as a safe guide—the only safe guide in Biblical interpretation. It would be easy to multiply specimens of this sort from the greatest and best of the fathers. But these are sufficient to show the absurdity of attempting to interpret the Scriptures by such traditions. Indeed, one of the most convincing proofs of the divine inspiration and authority of the Bible, is found in the immense falling off in every quality fitted to inspire respect and confidence, which the reader feels in passing from the last books of the New Testament to the first books written by Christians immediately succeeding, and who had themselves been personally acquainted with the apostles. As to their opinions—their speculations—their exegetical and theological views, the so-called fathers are among the weakest and least profitable of Christian writers. We should have noticed the great maxim of Vincentius Lirinencis, upon which our traditionists pretend to rely : but as we write to be read as well as to be believed, we must avoid prolixity. We shall, however, return to the subject.

Correspondence.

THE REVD. DR. ACH-LLI.

DEAR SIRS,—One of the objects of the Evangelical Alliance, as declared in its original constitution, was to afford the consol- tion of combined and affectionate sympathy to all our fellow- tians who may be suffering persecution for rightousness sa

This fraternal purpose has been, it is well known, practically carried out, as in other cases, so especially in that of Dr. Giacinto Achilli, who was imprisoned by the un-holy Inquisition at Rome for circulating the word of God among his benighted fellow countrymen. This, it is now universally admitted, was his, REAL CRIME, although other and shameful charges were brought against him ; as he says himself, " there is no obscenity of words no calumny of accusation, which in his London churches the famous Cardinal Wiseman has not launched against me". Dr. Achilli escaped from prison, and the imputations upon his character were more than sufficiently disproved.

I grieve to say that other charges, affecting the moral integrity of this remarkable man, have within the last few months been brought forward from other and more respectable quarters ; and (what is more distressing than all the rest) the Committee of the Malta Protestant College, men of tried worth and evangelical piety, have been induced to give the sanction of their names to the condemnation of their Brother.—Into this grievous error (as I conceive it) these good men have been betrayed by the malignant insinuations of a pretended convert from Popery. But the hypocritical character of this slanderer has been clearly proved by his GOING BACK to the service of the Propaganda at Rome

The later charges alleged against Achilli are being care investigated. Meanwhile, it is a great satisfaction to us to the assurance of a Gentleman of such unimpeachable hon Christian sincerity as Sir Culling Eardly, that (SO FAR INVESTIGATION HAS PROCEEDED) nothing has yet appe damp our confidence that the sympathy of British Ch has been bestowed not merely upon a persecuted profess upon a Brother in Christ.

I remain, Dear S

Poona. A MEMBER OF THE EVANG : ALLIA

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have had the g tion of reading the REPORT of the London Committee religious improvement of Italy and the Italians on the Charg made against their agent, Dr. Achilli, &c., unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Committee, on Thursday 27th March 1851.

The Report, with the names of the Committee present, including Sir C. E. Eardly, Bart, in the chair, is printed at length in the Scottish "WITNESS" for April 9th. The authorities upon which the Report is grounded, have been placed in the hands of L H. J. Tonna, Esqr., and may there be seen by any parties directly interested in the matters under discussion. It will probably be sufficient here to give, for the satisfaction of the readers of the "BOMBAY GUARDIAN," the closing paragraph of the Report. :—

"Having, as they verily believe, firmly and honorably considered the two Reports of the Malta College Committee, together with Dr. Achilli's reply, and having obtained from trustworthy and impartial correspondents their unbiassed opinion of Dr. Achilli, as gathered from personal knowledge or from the very best sources, they are bound, upon a careful and faithful review of the whole case, to declare it to be their DELIBERATE CONVICTION, THAT NOTHING HAS BEEN FOUND TO DIMINISH THEIR CONFIDENCE IN DR. ACHILLI'S MORAL INTEGRITY, or which should deter the friends of Italy and Italians from continuing to support him, in his labors among Italians in London."

A MEMBER, &c.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

— The appointments of Mr. E. Arthur as acting Attorney for Paupers during the absence of Mr J. P. Larkins on two years, medical leave, and of Mr W. de Blaquiere as permanent Clerk of the Insolvent Court, consequent on the resignation of that office by the same gentleman, appeared in yesterday's Government Gazette.

— We rejoice to see it stated that Government, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, are about to make arrangements for the Establishment of Dispensaries at the principal stations in the Mofussil.—Poona, Ahmedabad and Surat, will it is thought be the first to claim attention. The 'Bombay Times' advocates the employment of the Graduates of the Grant Medical College as Superintendents of these establishments, and we agree with him in thinking that these young men could not be more worthily or profitably employed. A branch of the Bombay Native Dispensary has been established within the last few days on Lower Colaba, in the buildings on the Southern verge of the Colaba Company's ground, on the road leading from Manockjee's buildings to the Colaba Cotton Screw buildings.

— Sir William Yardley and family returned to the Presidency yesterday from the Mahabaleshwar Hills.

— The 'Telegraph and Courier' of yesterday stated that the Right Reverend Dr. Carr, Bishop of Bombay, has announced his intention of resigning his office.

— The 'Calcutta Citizen' of the 20th instant mentions that the Clipper 'Ariel,' which was recently destroyed by fire in the Hooghly, has entailed a heavy loss on several respectable Insurance Offices in Calcutta, and instances Messrs Jardine Skinner, and Co., Messrs Watson, Borrodaile and Co., and Messrs Allen, Deffel and Co., as the principal sufferers. The entire loss from the destruction of the vessel, which was laden with a full cargo of Opium, has been estimated at ten lacs of Rupees.

— An inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital on Tuesday last to enquire into the cause of the death of a Portuguese named Alexander de Mello, who was discovered early in the morning of that day lying dead in the large Tank situated on the compound of that institution. From the result of the enquiry it appeared uncertain whether the deceased had met with his death by accident, or that he had committed suicide while laboring under a fit of insanity. The Coroner's Jury therefore returned an open verdict of 'Found Dead.'

— A case of very determined suicide by a Native named Syed Mahomed, formerly a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution, is reported in the local daily papers. The unfortunate deceased was insane when he committed the dreadful act.

— The 'Calcutta Citizen' says that Government, on withdrawing their support from the temple of Jugunnath, have sanctioned the request of the Rajah of Khoorda, to impose a heavy tax on the pilgrims, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of all connected with the worship of that idol. Two Rupees a head is said to be the maximum charge, with a gradation corresponding to the means of the pilgrims. The 'Friend of India' informs its readers that by the act of 1840, the Rajah of Khoorda was forbidden to demand fees from the pilgrims; but was to receive in lieu thereof an annual donation from the government. About five years ago this donation was cut down to about Rs. 26,000. The Act that is now proposed, is intended to restore to the Raja the right of levying tax from the pilgrims, and it leaves Government at liberty to stop the donation. But the 'Friend' adds that Lord Auckland in 1840, and the Members of Council in 1845, expressly recognized the obligation of the British Government of India to make this annual donation to Jugunnath, therefore the obligation exists, and whenever Government may proceed to cut off the annual donation, an equitable compensation in money should be given to the Proprietor of the temple. We believe that there are moral obligations connected with the governing of a country, as well as pecuniary, and that the obligation above alluded to should never have been recognized. Putting spiritual results entirely out of view, what has a government to do with obligations that involve an immense annual sacrifice of life, property, and happiness, without the slightest compensatory benefit? Having recognized the obligation, however, let them, if necessary to future exemption, make the one more and final offering the 'Friend' alludes to, and part company with Jugunnath for ever. But after this is done, we suppose there will still remain an immense deal to do, before the British Government in India cease to have any alliance with the idolatry of the land.

— A Madras paper learns from a correspondent that—'Major General Fraser, the British Resident at Hyderabad, is talking of yielding up his important post almost immediately. It is surmised that he may feel his position not suitable with his dignity, as, after threats of an ultimatum held out to the Nizam unsuccessfully, the threats appear ye powerless! What must be the Nizam's view of the affair, and what his opinion of the consequence that ought to attach to the word of a high British Official.'

— The Bombay Church Missionary Record of June informs us that 5 converts, one from Hinduism, a Tamil, and four from Romanism, received Baptism last month, in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

— The Record gives extracts from the letter of a Missionary at Mangalore. He says that 34 persons, chiefly of low caste, young and old, were baptized last month in the vicinity of Mangalore, and adds: "Of all the new converts it cannot of course be said that they have undergone a complete change in their minds. Many are not properly under the influence of a deep feeling of their own sinfulness and need of salvation." Whether it be best to baptize such or not is a question debated among Missionaries. The conversion of a Tamul Unitarian family, is also mentioned.

— We learn from the same periodical that Dr Krapf, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Pfefferle, and three German Mechanics, arrived at Mombas, April 8, after a voyage of 18 days from Aden. It appears that three new Missionaries had been appointed to accompany Dr K. on his return to Africa, but one of them withdrew immediately after his ordination, and another having gone as far as Aden there separated himself from the Mission. It appears that Dr K. has been encouraged by the Home Committee, in his plan of establishing a line of Missionary Stations through the continent of Africa. We hope that these devoted brethren will not forget that Africa is made up if individuals, and that nothing can supersede the importance of individual conversions. There is a temptation to win golden opinions from the world by explorations and discoveries. In the meantime we rejoice that Dr. Krapf has been restored to his field. He was about leaving the coast in company of Mr. Pfefferle, for Usambara, to commence a Mission in that place.

— 'The Catholic Layman' states that Cholera appears to continue about the Tamnah Creek. Unhappily, the effects of fear upon the inhabitants are more fatal than the Cholera itself. The first impulse, on the appearance of Cholera in a village, is not to endeavour to arrest the progress of the scourge, but to fly terror-stricken to the next village, and so on to spread fear—the pioneer of the scourge—throughout the land. Another great evil is, that instead of applying immediately in quarters where remedies are available, most of the natives call in the 'Buggut' or Hindu Friar, to exorcise the 'Spirit' of the disease.—As in other cases nearer home, it is only when these hypocrites have forsaken the hopeless subject, that an appeal is made, often too late, to the real physician.

— The troubles at the Cape still continue. We fear that the Missionary work in South Africa will be injuriously affected. The following from the 'Graham's Town Journal' shows the ground of our fear.—From King William's Town we learn the arrival there of Mr. Conway, with intelligence from Kreli's country to the 21st inst. This intelligence is very important, affording, as it does, the unequivocal assurance, that Kreli, with the whole of his tribe, has joined in the war against the Colony. The Mission Station of Beecham Wood had been sacked by them, and the war-cry had been sounded from one end of the country to the other. The Mission Station of Butterworth, it was expected, would be abandoned, although the traders there were most anxious to remain, so long as any chance remained of saving their lives and property. Kreli appears to have acted with consummate duplicity; his last message to Mr. Conway being of a decidedly amicable character, while at the very moment he was preparing to take the field in person against the colony.

— Suttee was an evil: it was also a means of escape from evils immensely great. We should rejoice to have delivered them from the funeral pile; we should weep to think what it is is they are delivered to. Ten thousand cases are untold; a Belgaum Correspondent of the *Bombay Times* tells the following. The daughter of a Putwurdhun was married to the son of a Dwadayker when a child, but before she became of age, her husband died, and she was doomed to perpetual widowhood. Her father brought her to his place with his family from Meritch, and she was soon seduced to illicit intercourse, and became pregnant, which could not be hid from her near neighbours and relatives. On the night of the 17th instant, it appears, means were used to produce abortion (thereby to prevent any further publicity and shame,) which being attended with success, the destroyed infant was thrown into the back yard of her house. The Fouzdar, having got some information on the matter, proceeded without delay to the place, and found the dead body, which, with the mother, he conveyed to the choultree, and made the needful investigation for report to the higher authorities. The woman (about 19 or 20 years old) stated that she was seduced by B. A. T., a carcoon of the Enam Commissioner's, and that he it was who assisted in giving her medicine to cause abortion, or rather the destruction of the child. The accused was sent for, by the Fouzdar, and questioned as to the charge made against him. He however denied all that the woman alleged, and said he considered her as his mother, and therefore he could not be guilty as stated by her. The whole case is gone before the Assistant Magistrate to be re-examined, after which it will be committed to the Judge at Dharwar for regular trial.

— The Government of Bengal has appointed a Committee to investigate the recent cases of ship-burning. The objects prescribed by the Government are, to ascertain, if possible, what ground there is for the general belief that the recent fires have been the work of incendiaries;—whether they were the result of a systematic and organized plan, or the deeds of men acting independently of each other;—what class or classes of men are implicated, and by what temptations they are induced to commit the crime;—and lastly, to determine by what measures, legislative or executive, within the power of the State or of private individuals, this crime of ship-burning may be prevented.'

SATURDAY, MAY 31.

—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's Steamer 'Bombay' which left this port for Kurrachee on Wednesday last, with a large number of passengers, and a considerable freight, returned yesterday in consequence of having encountered very heavy weather immediately after getting to sea. The waves ran so high as to make clean breaches over the vessel, and her pumps became choked, when her Commander deemed it advisable to put about and return to port. The passengers will be much inconvenienced by this untoward event, as the season has arrived when all communication with Scinde by sea ceases for upwards of three months. They will consequently have to wait here until September next before they will have an opportunity of proceeding to Kurrachee.

—The 'Bombay Gazette' states that Captain N. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles), one of the Joint Secretaries to the Military Board, has applied to Government for six months' leave of absence to the Neilgherries, preparatory to his resigning the service. A bonus of 20,000 rupees has, it is said, been offered to him by the officers of his corps to retire, and a sum of rupees 30,000 has also been tendered to Major Macan of the same regiment in the event of his being willing to leave the service.

—The 'Mofussilite' of the 23rd May informs us that Mr. Hume, the Senior Magistrate of Police at Calcutta has obtained two years' leave to England on medical certificate, with permission to make his own arrangements for the discharge of the duties during his absence.— We think there must be some mistake in this announcement, as there is no rule by which an uncovenanted servant of Government can obtain leave to Europe under any circumstances whatever, although leave may be granted him anywhere to the eastward of the Cape and to Australia.—If the state of Mr. Hume's health be such as to render a visit to England necessary for his recovery, he will have to resign his situation at Calcutta; but the person appointed to succeed him may hold the appointment on a private understanding that he is to vacate it on Mr. Hume's return. Arrangements such as this have been frequently permitted at this presidency, and we may instance the cases of Messrs. Hutchinson, P. M. Dalzell, and Manockjee Curseljee, as quite in point.

— The situation of Marshall of the House of Correction having become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Minion, who resumes his duties in the Police as Chief Inspector, it has, we hear, been conferred on Mr. John Kenny, who, we understand, served for several years with great credit in H. M.'s 15th Hussars, in which corps he was a Non-Commissioned officer.

—The Calcutta 'Morning Chronicle' is happy to learn that notwithstanding the opposition of the 'Hindu Intelligencer' newspaper and the prejudices of the Hindoos, Mr. Bethune's Native Female School is going on prosperously. Although it commenced with only a dozen pupils, it has now above eighty girls attending the institution, most of them of high caste, and all of them of respectable families.

—The 'Bombay Times' informs us that "the enterprising Firm of Ritchie, Steuart and Co. of this place, are determined on extending their Cotton Plantations in Candeish, and that upwards of eleven thousand pounds of American Seed have just been transmitted to Mr. Constable, their superintendent at Dhurrungaum. The result of the crop of the past season has, we trust, been favourable: with good management there seems no reasons to doubt that Candeish can be made to supply cotton of the best quality in any quantity that may be desired. Were a few more of the wealthy houses of Bombay to follow the example set by Ritchie, Steuart and Co., the effect sure to be produced on the quality of the staple sent to market would be almost magical."

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

—By the P. and O. Company's new steamer 'Singapore' which arrived yesterday, advices have been received from the Cape to the 7th ult. This vessel has made the quickest passage from the Cape to this port on record. She left Cape Town on the afternoon of the 7th May, thus making the voyage in twenty-four days, and was propelled by half power only during that time, or she would have been here many days sooner. It is mentioned in the papers received by this opportunity, that a Caffre force of considerable strength had attacked Sir Harry Smith and his troops on the way to Fort Hare, but were repulsed with great loss. In consequence of the repeated desertions of the men (Hottentots and half-breeds) of the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps, to the enemy, Sir Harry Smith had issued orders for its being disarmed and degraded.—No fewer than forty-six men had deserted in a body, taking with them their arms and ammunition; and but for the timely alarm given by the European Troops in Garrison, the defection of the Corps would have been much greater. The corps seemed to be so generally disaffected that Sir Harry Smith on disarming the men publicly declared that they were a disgrace to the army which he commanded, and "a disgraced regiment shall never serve under my command."—We regret to see it stated that Captain Bevil, of the Cape Town levy, was accidentally shot by one of his own people. There had been several sharp contests with the Caffres, in all of which our troops had gained the advantage; and on the whole the news just received from the seat of war give better hopes of peace than those previously received.

—A new iron steamer named the 'Jhelum,' belonging to the E. India Company, was launched from the new slip in the Dockyard on Saturday last. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by Miss Sonabhoy, the daughter of a Hindoo gentleman, Mr. Purshotum Runchoorjee, Head Clerk in the Master Attendant's office. The 'Jhelum' is intended to ply on the river Indus. She is 145 feet long, 27 feet broad, and 17 feet depth of hold. By the Builder's measurement she is estimated to be of the burthen of 420 tons, but is calculated to carry only 100 tons of freight, the remainder space being taken up by her engines and fuel. The engines of the 'Jhelum' were constructed by Mr. John Laird of Birkenhead, and are of sixty horse-power only.

—We regret to see it stated that three of the Uncovenanted Assistants to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise have been suspended and subjected to loss of their allowance by order of Government, in consequence of certain alleged irregularities in the Salt Department. It will however be satisfactory to the friends of those gentlemen to know that no imputation whatever rests on their integrity. The particulars of the case have not reached us, but parties supposed to be well acquainted with the matter seem to think that these gentlemen have been very harshly dealt with.

—The Right Honble the Governor and suite, it is said, purposes leaving the Mahabuleshwar Hills for Dapoorie on the 10th instant. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Head Quarters Staff, leaves the Hills for Poona on the 7th idem, where he will remain until the rains, after which he will, we understand, proceed into the districts on a tour of inspection.

—The Court Martial lately held at Ceylon for the trial of Captain Albert Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, on charges arising out of certain transactions which took place during the rebellion in that island in 1843, has fully and honorably acquitted that officer of the whole of the charges preferred against him.

—The 'Lahore Chronicle' of the 21st ultimo announces the sudden death at Lahore, of Mr. C. Lochner, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner at Shaikhoopoora.

— The ships *Earl of Balcarres* and *Earl of Hardwicke* which left Bombay on the 2nd & 15th February reached the Cape on the 5th and 14th April last.

— The *Poona Chronicle* says that letters from England announce that the Rev. C. Jackson, chaplain on this establishment, now in England, has lost his left arm by the explosion of a gun.

— The following from the 'Lahore Chronicle' is very well. We only hope that there is nothing in this renovation of Mahommedan edifices tending to a revival of Mahommedanism. "We have learnt with much satisfaction that the Governor General has turned his serious attention to the propriety of preserving, and comparatively restoring, the works of former dynasties that may be in existence in various parts of the Punjab, and though the Government would certainly not be justified in going to any great expense on this side, it is pleasant to know that any interest is manifested in so desirable a direction. It is only much to be regretted, that his Lordship did not give expression to his views on this interesting subject, before some at least, of the buildings about Lahore fell victims to the ruthless craving of the Executive Engineers for bricks. We may, however, now congratulate ourselves on that reign of terror being over, and look forward to steps being taken for the careful preservation of the few remaining relics of other dynasties about Lahore. The Dewan-ee-am is the building in the citadel which should at once be restored to its former [illegible]; measures are already being taken for putting the [illegible]ars and other parts of the Badshahee Mosque into proper [illegible]air, and while we are on the subject, we may take the opportunity of paying a just tribute to the care bestowed by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Macgregor, on the improvements in the town, all the more valuable in the eyes of Government that he does not dip into the public purse to carry them out. The square in front of the Wuzeer Khan Musjeed has assumed quite a new and pleasing aspect, a serai of no ordinary dimensions is all but completed near the Delhi gate, and other works of a similar and equally useful and ornamental nature are in progress. The new Kotwalee is finished, and does credit to all who have had a share in the erection of so handsome an edifice. It is the impression, we are told, of the Governor General, that except at Lahore there is not much worthy of attention. We suspect that a diligent search would reveal the existence of many works of comparative antiquity, coming within his Lordship's good intentions, especially in the lower part of the Baree Doab. Deppaloo, [illegible] in the fifteenth century, the seat of the local Governmentr was, in the [illegible] neighbourhood of Ajodhun or Pack Puttun would yield some [illegible] from Deenanuggur upwards by Rhotas, Rohtal Pindee, &c.s must abound in curiosities deserving the preserving attention of the authorities. There is Kafir Kote, near the right bank of the Indus, which has never yet been properly ex-examined. An apparently unimportant locality has, however, attracted the special notice of the Marquis of Dalhousie, according to our information. It is a small quadrangle at Husun Abdal (which some people will persist in designating Husun Abdol,) bearing marks of having been once highly ornamented. A cenotaph is in the centre, and at two of the corners of the tomb are two magnificent cypress trees. According to local tradition, the Empress Noor Jehan, (who is buried on the other side the Ravee, near the tomb of her husband Jehangeer, whom she out-lived ten years, and not at Agra, where, according to many tourists she lies entombed in the Tajmahal) prepared this spot for her own last resting place, and planted these cypress trees herself. The place is uncared for, and the Governor General has, we are happy to learn, given directions that steps should be taken for its preservation. We are truly gratified to learn that the Governor General can find time to devote the smallest attention to such objects, and trust the spirit of his instructions will be carried out by the local officers in charge of districts.'

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

—We much regret to notice the death of the Revd. Mr. Jerrom, of the Church Missionary Society, which occurred at Nassick on the 30th ult. The lamented deceased was cut off in the prime of his life by that fatal disease consumption which had for long past marked him for its victim.

—The Bombay Times informs us that intelligence has been received of the demise of Mr. W. C. Andrews, of the Bombay Civil Service, late Judge of Surat, which took place at sea on board the Ship Earl of Balcarres which left this on the 2nd February last.

—The Bombay Times has the following remarks on the subject of our Island tanks:—'The only few of our large tanks which have this season retained water to the last seem to be that of Tankerville, and the tanks along by Parell: the dhobie tank is not dry, but it would have been so had it not been deepened—the cuts recently made some couple of feet under the former level yield an abundant supply of water. The jail has luckily continued well supplied, and here, though the wells are nearly a quarter of a mile from the sea, the rock being compact trap all around, the water rises and falls with the tide: the range is about

six inches, betwixt springs and neaps. The fort ditch is dry from end to end – so are the Baboola and great Byculla tanks, and the opportunity is wisely being improved to clear them of mud and filth—the which has not been removed for a long series of years before. Of the Sir Jamsetjee Tank, near the Medical College, we have taken no account: it remains nearly full, but the water is too brackish for being of service.'

—The same paper regrets to learn that the lately excavated Sculptures in the Caves of Elephanta are already beginning to be defaced and broken, the lions brought last season to light being as much injured already as some of the older carvings, which have stood the brunt of 300 years' exposure to the hands of the European destroyer. Nothing can be more execrable than the English habit of defacing every thing in the shape of statuary, ornamental or antique, that comes within reach: our folly in this way degrades us in the eyes of civilized nations.

—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock in the forenoon yesterday at the Panjrapoor (Native Asylum for animals), by which the whole of the buildings attached to that institution were destroyed. The value of the property which perished in the flames is estimated at a lac of Rupees.

—Dorabjee Hormusjee, late Ledger keeper at the Oriental Bank, was fully committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions yesterday on charges of Forgery and robbing the Bank.

— Mid-monthly mails are after all to be despatched from Bombay during the Monsoon months. That for June is advertised for the 7th inst; that for July on the 5th prox.

—A letter from Simla, dated the 24th of May, says:—'The oft-mentioned Tunnel on the Hindostan and Thibet road was opened this morning, the 32nd anniversary of Her Majesty's birth-day, when His Honor the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, attended by Mr Edwardes, C. S., Superintendant of Hill States, Simla, walked through it. The grand obstacle to the advance of the great work being now overcome, there is no doubt the line will soon be completed."—Delhi Gazette.

— The 'Singapore' was actually at sea 55½ days, during her voyage from England, via the Cape; and came on half steam from Sierra Leone to Bombay. Very creditable speed undoubtedly.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

— The following is from the 'Bombay Times.'

'Letters received from the Cape by the Steamer 'Singapore' we regret to say contain the intelligence of the death of Major Shirt, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 5th April. Major Shirt left Bombay in the ship 'Earl of Hardwicke' on the 15th February, intending either to return again from the Cape at an early period should his health permit, or to proceed to England. The state of his health was such in Bombay as to give rise to the most serious apprehensions, and at one time his life was we believe despaired of. He was within a few months of completing an uninterrupted service of 28 years, and it was in the hope of realizing the increased rate of pension that he continued much longer in the country than he should have done. The great desire of his life seems to have been to return to his native land with such competence as would ensure comfort to those who depended almost entirely upon him for support, for, studying the most rigid economy, he had for years remitted all he could save from his pay, to his friends at home, consisting of an aged mother, and two sisters. Major Shirt in every station of life was an upright, and high principled man, and in his Regiment he was universally respected for every good quality of a friend and of a soldier. On general subjects, and the literature of the day, he was very well informed, and in the study of natural history, particularly ornithology, he took great delight —and we believe his collection of birds, and other preparations, are still in Bombay, awaiting the disposal of them by his executors.— By this casualty the following promotions take place:—Captain J. R. Keily, Lieutenant J. A. Wood and Ensign F. W. McLean Atkins, become respectively Major, Captain, and Lieutenant. The deceased gentleman entered the army as a cadet in 1822, obtained his Ensigney on the 4th January '24, his Lieutenantcy on the 5th September '26, his Company on the 8th October '39, and his Majority on the 31st May '50.

— THE PROPOSED MONSTER ANTI-MISSIONARY MEETING.—Yesterday's Bhaskur contains the advertisement now subscribed by Raja Radhakanto Deb Bahadoor, Raja Kali Kristo Bahadoor, and Baboo Ashootos Deb, inviting the attendance of all denominations of Hindus, in the premises now occupied by the Oriental Seminary at Gurrunhatta, on Sunday next, for the purpose of adopting such measures and plans as will efficaciously tend to thwart the progress of Christianity, and protect Hinduism from being encroached upon by it.—Calcutta Citizen.

— The following contributions to the District Benevolent Society were received during the past month, viz:—

The Hon. J. P. Willoughby, (thro' S. S. Dickinson, Esq.)	500
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	125
Jamsetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	100
A Friend (thro' the Revd. George Candy)	100
In Memory of the late Ruttonjee Dadabhoy, Cola, given by his sons, from his charitable fund, on the occasion of the Marriage of his son Dossabhoy Ruttonjee	100
Pestonjee Jehangeejee, Esq.	50
Captain F. S. Boulton	20
Rupees...	995

F. A SPENCER, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd June 1851.

Supplies of old wearing apparel have been received at the Dhurumsalla, from Colonel Jervis, and Captain Campbell, I. N.

— We recently observed in one of our North Western cotemporaries (the Agra Messenger we believe) the nomination of a native Mahometan gentleman, Meer Shahamet Ali, to the post of joint Superintendent, or native Agent for political affairs in Sellanee. This appointment is, if we are not mistaken, the first of the kind that has ever been made, and it reflects equal credit on the liberality of the Government of India and on the talent and character of the native gentleman thus nominated to act in a political capacity. Meer Shahamet Ali is well known to many of our public men in England, which country he visited some years ago; he has been for a long time in the service of the British Government in India, and is a man of great probity and intelligence.—Telegraph and Courier.

— The deaths in Bombay and Colaba in May were 1356. Of these by Cholera 387. The deaths by Cholera in April were 583; in March 951. There has been a gradual decline since January when the deaths by Cholera exceeded 1800. Two thirds of the deaths from this cause last month were during the last half of the month, showing that it is again somewhat on the increase. Still the health of the city is good for the season, and calls for gratitude to God.—Mortality of Hindus in May, 885; Parsees 63; Mahommedans 327; Europeans 15; Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese 6; Native Christians and Jews, 60.

— The following suggestive extract is from the 'Hurkaru':—

'We observe that some of the Mofussil journals are again discussing the probability of the removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta, and exulting in anticipation over the decline and fall of the commercial capital of India which the development of the wonderful, though yet undiscovered facilities of the Indus, is to cause. We would recommend these journalists to wait a while; first, until they can agree on the proper locality of the new metropolis they propose; next, until the traffic on the Indus has gone further to realize those grand dreams of commercial prosperity which they are in the habit of indulging in, than it has yet gone. We do not mean to say that possibly the provinces of the Punjab may not in the lapse of years rival Bengal in the production of those staples, rice, sugar, saltpetre, indigo, silk, &c, that now supply cargoes for so many ships in this port; but if they expect that the former will not merely rival but eclipse the latter so as to reduce Calcutta to insignificance as a mart of commerce, and if this is the result they look forward to with so much satisfaction, we can only say, that we differ from them widely, because we are at a loss to discover how the entire empire can be benefited by the prosperity of one province if that can only be attained by the ruin of another. For ourselves we have not the slightest apprehension of any such result. We believe that the resources of the Punjab will be developed without the least danger or injury to the interests of the lower provinces, and that whether Calcutta continues to be the seat of the Supreme Government or not, it will long flourish as the first port in India, because the rice, the sugar, the saltpetre, the indigo, the opium, the cotton, which now find their way here for export will still be exported from hence let the metropolis be wherever it may, or the traffic on the Indus be as great as the most sanguine of those who have described and exaggerated the facilities of that famous river, can desire.'

— The Police Reports indicate that the authorities here are seriously bent on putting a stop to gambling in the native community.

— The 'Englishman' gives the following from Lucknow;—'The King is really displeased with his Minister, and this is not a mere caprice on his part, but arises out of a very good cause. It appears that the Resident represented to his Majesty the real state of things, and the Minister's incapability. This shews that the King does take some slight interest in the country, although the eunuchs and musicians are in as much favor again as they ever were before. The Minister has the same power still;—his interest in the Durber secures it.'

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

—The H.C.'s Steamer Feroze, Commander J. W. Young I. N., with the English Mail of the 7th May, anchored in our harbour at half past 9 o'clock last night. She left Suez on the 21st May, at 3 45. P. M., and Aden on the 27th at 8. 20. P. M.

—We are indebted to the Bombay Times for the following:—An attempt was, we are told by a Tellicherry correspondent

lately made to poison Mr. Forsyth, the civil and sessions judge of that station, which fortunately proved unsuccessful. He had been seized with violent sickness at the stomach shortly after having partaken of some soup, and but for the timely arrival of his medical adviser would most probably have fallen a victim to the diabolical attempt made on his life. The case had excited considerable interest, and it was under investigation at the Cutcherry, where it had been as good as discovered that the Nazir of the Sessions Court, a Moplah named Mammoo Alli, had had a finger in the pie.'

—A correspondent of the Bombay Times mentions the interesting fact that the Ex-Nazir of Dharwar, who had been dismissed from his responsible berth for some mis-conduct, had on being liberated from jail turned Christian, together with his two sons, a a daughter, and a son-in law. He had subsequently obtained a situation with 100 Rs. a month in the Political Agent's office at Belgaum.

—We are indebted to the 'Calcutta Englishman' of the 27th May for the following items.—We have been favored with a few Californian and Sandwich Island papers. The latter extending to the 1st March, and the former to the 8th February. We notice a report of the latest marvel, a joint-stockery which is to yield each shareholder £43,000,000 dollars, or about nine millions sterling!—Oh! Ye North-Westerns, why did you not find a gold mine on the slopes of the Himalayas? What is jobbing in Bank shares to this?—Notwithstanding the gold fever, the people of California seem to be exerting themselves for the general improvement of the country, and a large population will soon be employed in agriculture. In the Sandwich Island papers, among other matters, we find a lecture on the Fine Arts, delivered at the Honolulu Athenæum There's progress! It is a very few years since the Queen and her maids of Honour used to pay their visits to the Missionaries' wives 'in puris naturalibus' But the native population is fast disappearing before the intrusive Anglo—Saxons, and the Sandwich Islands will soon be nothing more than a Colony of the United States.

—The same paper mentions that a meeting of Natives was held on the previous Sunday at the Oriental Seminary in Chitpore Road, for the purpose of concerting measures for checking the the progress of conversion. The principal subject of discussion was whether converts should be re-admitted to caste. No decisive conclusion on the point seems however to have been arrived at, and it was proposed to hold another meeting next week. There were nearly one thousand persons present.

—We perceive by a notice in the 'Government Gazette' of [illegible] date, that the temporary appointments in the Bombay Customs Department, which were made on the departure of the late Mr. R. F. Barra for Australia, have been confirmed. Consequent on the death of Mr. Barra, Mr. A. W. Elliot has been promoted to the situation of Principal Uncovenanted Assistant, and Mr. P. M. Dalzell and Mr. A. D. De Souza gain increases of pay, while Mr. A. Faulkner obtains the appointment of Junior Assistant.—Messrs. Taylor, Miles, and Browne, have obtained promotion on the list without increase of pay.

—We regret to notice the death of Major General L. C. Russell, C. B., of the Bombay Artillery, is announced in the Home News of the 7th ultimo as having occurred at Ashford Hall, Salop, on the 28th April last. The deceased was in the 64th year of his age. By this casualty the following promotions will take effect from the 29th April last. Lieutenant—Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Schuler will become Colonel, Major A. Rowland, Lieutenant Colonel, Captain H. W. Trevelyan, Major, First Lieutenant Kemball, Captain, second Lieutenant Blunt, First Lieutenant, and Supernumerary G. H. Stone will be posted as Junior second Lieutenant.

—We also notice the retirement of Surgeon John Keith, of the Bombay Medical Establishment. This casualty will promote Assistant Surgeon M. Thompson to Surgeon.

—It is stated in the 'Bengal Hurkaru' of the 27th ult. that one of the crew of the clipper Barque Mor is now in custody at the Police office on a charge of attempting to set fire to that vessel. It would appear, however, that the Police cannot interfere, as the case is without the Jurisdiction:—it will therefore probably be tried in the Vice Admiralty Court.

—The same journal also mentions that he has heard that orders have been issued for the assembly of a Committee in the Punjab for the purpose of preparing a 'Code of Military Regulations,'—of which it is said Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence is the President.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand	2½	per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice	3	do do
On ditto at 3 do do	4	do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills	6	per ct. per annum.
On Commercial Bills	9	do do
On Loans on Government Notes	8	do do
On Loans Goods, &c	10	do do

Not exceeding 3 months

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight	at 2s. 0d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight	at 1s. 11¾d. do
On Scotland at 1 days' sight	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 5th June, 1851.

Commercial.

London	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Document Bills		2s. 1¾d. @ [illegible] ,,
Bank Rates		2s. 1d. ,,
Ditto	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Ditto	2 ditto	2s. 0¾d.
Ditto	1 ditto	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	60 days' sight	98¼ per cent.
Ditto	30 ditto	99
Ditto	Sight	99¼ @ 99¾
Madras	30 days'	98¼
Ditto	Sight	98¾
China	60 days'	214

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London	£3 0s. 0d.
To Liverpool	£2 15s. 0d. @ £3 5s.
To Clyde	£3 per ton
To China	Rs. 15 @ 15½ per candy.
To Calcutta	Rs. 5 @ 6 per do.

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000	19 per ct.	20 pm.
Oriental Bank	,,	1,000	17 do.	disct.
Commercial Bank	,,	1,000	10½ do.	do.
Agra Bank	,,	500	par.	
Apollo Press Co	,,	12,500	1,500 p. shr.	Rs. 1,5400
Colaba ditto	,,	7,000	14,500	Sales
Colaba Land Co	,,	10,000	1,000	7,000 nom.
Bombay S. Navigation Co	,,	500	500	53 p. ct. disct.
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co.	,,	Rs. 27.	4.5.	paid

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	₱ Ct. Transfer Loan	Rs.	114 at 115	
5	,, Loan 1825-26	,,	107½ at 108	₱ 100 per Sicca
5	,, Loan 1829-30	,,	107 at 108	₱ 100 do.
5	,, Loan 1841-42	,,	104½ @ 105	
4	,, Loan 1832-33	,,	96	₱ 100 Siccas
4	,, Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43	,,	92 92½	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 3 as. each.
Bank of England Notes	,,	10 per £.
Spanish Dollars	,,	220½ per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns	,,	211½ do.
Sycee Silver	,,	103½ to 104½ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	,,	15 15 as. per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	,,	15 15 as. do.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

Military.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

28th May.—Lieutenant J. T. Jameson, Kolapoor Corps, on duty, from Mahableshwur.
30th " Lieutenant C. G. Anderson, 1st Grenadier N. I., from leave.
" " Major Adams, Staff, put back from Sea, with Steamer Bombay.
" " Lieutenant Hatch, Artillery, put back from Sea with Steamer Bombay.
" " Lieutenant St. Clair Ford, 2nd Belooch Battalion, put back from Sea, with Steamer Bombay.
" " Assistant Surgeon Sylvester, Medical Establishment, put back from Sea, with Steamer Bombay.
" " Assistant Surgeon Bowie, 2nd Scinde Horse, put back from Sea, with Steamer Bombay.
" " Captain Cowper, 2nd Regiment N. I, put back from Sea, with Steamer Bombay.
" " Lieutenant F. G. Hodgson, 39th Madras N. I., *en route* to join, from England.
" " Surgeon General J. A. Sinclair, Medical Board, from leave, from Mahableshwur.
" " Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector in Scinde, on sick certificate from Hydrabad.
31st " Captain H. J. Pelly, 8th Regiment N. I. to join from Bassein.
" " Lieutenant J. Faulkner, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave from Kurrachee.
" " Captain G. K. Bell, Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
" " Lieutenant Colonel Lester, Commandant of Artillery, to rejoin from Mahableshwur.
" " Lieutenant Cooper, 13th Regiment N. I., on Medical certificate, from Baroda.
2nd June.—2nd Lieutenant Dickson, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Peshawur.
" " Ensign W. O. Rennie, 32nd Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Wuzeerabad.
" " Lieutenant Mark, Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.

29th May.—Lieutenant J. T. Jameson, Kolapoor Corps, on duty, to Surat.
30th " Captain Morris, Bheel Agent, to rejoin to Khandesh.
31st " Captain M. Campbell, 16th Madras N. I., on duty, to Mhow.
" " Ensign Owen, 2nd Grenadier N. I., on medical certificate to England.
" " Lieutenant Scatchard, 24th Regiment N. I., on Medical certificate to England.
" " Captain James Ash, Artillery, on Medical certificate, to England.
" " Captain G. Anderson, 15th Bengal N. I., on Medical certificate to England.
3rd June.—Captain G. K. Bell, Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
4th " Captain Rathborne, Collector in Scinde, on sick leave, to Poona
" " Lieutenant Napier, Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

No. 316 of 1851.—The following appointment is made :—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

Lieutenant J. H. B. Dennis to be Quarter Master and Interpreter.—Date of appointment, 8th May 1851.

No. 317 of 1851.—The leave of absence to the Neilgherries, on private affairs, granted to Apothecary J. Wright, Medical of the Establishment, in G. G. O. No. 717, of the 18th December last, is extended for fifteen days, to enable him to rejoin.

No. 318 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant P. S. Fearon to be Captain, and Ensign E. G. Goble to be Lieutenant, in succession to Morse, invalided.—Date of rank 16th May 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 14th Regiment N. I., vice Globe, promoted :—

William Berthon Preston rank as Ensign in the Regt. 16th May 1851, Army 20th January 1850.

No. 319 of 1851.—The following Order is confirmed :—

An order by Captain Hough, dated Hydrabad, the 26th April 1851, appointing Ensign John Watson, of the 28th Regiment N. I., to receive charge of the duties of Adjutant of the 2nd Belooch Battalion from Lieutenant Jameson, also to act as 2nd in Command on the departure of the latter Officer, until further orders.

No. 320 of 1851.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant St. John O'Neill Muter to be Captain, and Ensign W. C. Lester to be Lieutenant, in succession to Hart, deceased.—Date of rank 13th May 1851.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., vice Lester, promoted :—

Thomas William Hickes, rank as Ensign in the Regt. 16th May 1851, Army 20th January 1851.

No. 321 of 1851.—The following appointment is made :—

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. W. Houghton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Fearon promoted to the Regimental rank of Captain.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1851.

No. 322 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, No. 273, dated Fort William, the 9th May 1851 :—

The Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Establishments under the operation of General Order, No. 226, of the 14th November 1836 :—

Lieutenant Colonel John Lautie, of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—From the 15th March 1851 ; and to stand above Colonel William Henry Marshall, of the Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Parkinson Lester, of the Bombay Artillery, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel James Edwin Williams, of the Madras Infantry to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm McNeill, of the Madras Cavalry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Bullock, of the Madras Cavalry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Francis Turnley Farrell, of the Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Alexander, of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—From the 17th March 1851 ; and to stand above Colonel John Graham, of the Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John Day Stokes, of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Roger Williamson Wilson, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Spencer Hawkins, C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel William John Butterworth, C. B., of the Madras Infantry, to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel John Kynaston Luard, C. B., of the Madras Infantry to be Colonel, by Brevet.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Edward Garstin, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Colonel.—From the 17th March 1851, and to stand below Colonel John Graham, of the Bengal Infantry.

(Sd.) J. S. BANES, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1851.

No. 324 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department No 13, dated the 5th March 1851.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

1. We forward a No. in the Packet a Copy of a Memorandum, the points upon which Candidates for direct appointments are to be examined before they are passed as Cadets.

2. If Candidates are resident abroad when nominated Cadets they will be required to appear before a Board to be convened by the Local Government for the purpose of examining into their attainments as specified in the last.

3. This Board you will have no difficulty in constituting from time to time by appointing to it Civil or Military Officers stationed at the Presidency, who are qualified to examine in the several branches of study specified in the Memorandum.

4. It is understood that Candidates may be passed by the Board in branches of study in which they may show themselves to be qualified, and that they may be remanded for such a time or times as may be necessary to complete their attainments in any other branch or branches in which they may at first be found deficient. A Board would then be re-assembled for the purpose of completing the examination, provided that in the mean time the Candidate has not passed the prescribed age.

5. The regulations are to apply to any appointments made by us as announced to you in Despatches dated on and after the 1st June next.

We are &c.

(Sd.) J. SHEPHERD, and other Court of Directors.

Memorandum of the points upon which Candidates for direct appointments are to be examined before they are passed as Cadets.

1. Each Candidate will be required to write English correctly from dictation.

2. He should possess a competent knowledge of the ordinary Rules of Arithmetic including the Rule of Three, Compound Proportion, simple and compound interest, vulgar and decimal Fraction and the extraction of the square root. He should also have read the first three Books of Euclid.

3. In languages he should be able to translate into English passages from Cæsar's *Commentaries* or from the first four Books of Virgil's Æneid, and he will be further expected to parse correctly, and to show his knowledge of Grammar and Syntax.

4. The Candidates will be required to translate from French into English an extract from one of the following works viz. Telemachess Voltaire's Charles the XI, and Peter the Great. But the Candidate will have the option of being examined in the Hindoostanee in lieu of the French language, and in that case he will be required to translate from Hindoostanee into English an extract from one of the following works viz. Bagh-o-Buhar, Tota Kuchanee.

5. In History he should be prepared to pass an examination in Kughtley's Histories of Greece and Rome, in Gleig's History of England, and in the History of British India, contained in Vols. 1 and 2 of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

6. In Geography, he should possess a competent knowledge of the modern divisions of the world, the principal nations in Europe and Asia, the names of the Capital of each nation in Europe, and of the Chief Cities of Hindoostan, and the names and situations of the principal Rivers and Mountains in the world.

7. In Fortification he should have read some elementary work on the subject (Straith's Introductory Essay to the study of Fortification or Macaulay's Field Fortification) and have received some instruction in Drawing.

The examination of the Candidates will take place before a Board of examiners to be convened for that purpose at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon.

If the candidate has been confirmed as a Member of the Church of England, he will be required to make a declaration to that effect. If not so confirmed, or if not a member of the Church of England, he will be required to produce a certificate from a minister stating that he has been well instructed in the principles of the Religion in which he has been brought up.

The Candidate will also be required to produce testimonials of good moral conduct, under the hand of the principal or superior authority of the College or public Institution in which he may have been educated, or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided, and the said testimonials shall have reference to his conduct during the two years immediately preceding his presentation for admission.

No. 325 of 1851.—The Honorable Court have granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave for the periods specified.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Rawlinson, C. B., till Oct. next.

Surgeon James Ryan, six months.

The Honorable Court have permitted Lieut. C. V. Bryan, to retire from the service from the 4th March 1851, and Surgeon James Murray, from the 25th of February 1851.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1851.

No. 55 of 1851.—The undermentioned document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Mail :—

A General Roll of Family Remittances to Europe, made by the Officers and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 30th April.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1851.

Mr Thomas Rolfe Rogers, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, having arrived

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

from England by the Ship William Gillies, is directed to join the Hastings as Supernumerary.

(Sd.) J. C. HAWKINS, Captain, Assist. Supt. of the I. N.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1851.

Mr. J. H. Pelly delivered over charge, on the 17th ultimo, of the Office of Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat to Mr J. M. Davies, the Senior Civil Servant at that Station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Sd.) A. MALET, Chief Secy.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1851.

Mr Stewart Gordon is appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Poona, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.

Mr G. S. Forbes, attached to the Office of the Commissioner at Sattara, is appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Poona, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1851.

Mr Mactier, Third Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor, has been permitted to accompany the Second Assistant Collector into the Districts, and to remain there till the setting in of the monsoon.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1851.

Mr H. Young, Collector of Customs, and Opium Agent at the Presidency, is allowed an extension for one month under the provisions of Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22d April last.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1851.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are confirmed from the 17th April last, in the appointments in which they have been acting in the Bombay Customs Department, under the orders published in the Government Gazette of the 3rd and 17th January 1850 :—

Mr A. W. Elliot.
Mr P. M. Dalzell.
Mr A. D. DeSouza.
Mr A. Faulkner.

Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, in Scinde, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate till the 31st proximo, to proceed to the Deckan.

Mr Robert Rough Light, to be, from 21st March last, a supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Southern Mahratta Country.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,

H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May, 1851.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Mr C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, under date the 11th ultimo is extended for one month from the 15th instant, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1851.

Ensign F. W. M. Atkins, Acting Adjutant of the Kandeish Bheel Corps assumed charge of his office on the 30th Jan. last.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1851.

The leave of absence for eleven days, granted on the 5th instant, to [illegible] tant Surgeon Johnstone, at present Acting Superintendent of Vaccination in the Conkan, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1851.

With reference to the Notification of the 14th ultimo, the promotion of Apprentices Purbhoodass Heerjee and Mullick Suddoo, of the Vaccine Department, is cancelled.

First Grade Apprentice Vishnoo Gopail (Deccan Division), to be Assistant Vaccinator in the Deccan Division, in succession to Roop Singh, promoted to the Service.

Second Grade Apprentice, Bab[illegible] Deccan Division), to be a First Grade Apprentice in the Deccan Division, vice Vishnoo Gopail.

Ramchunder Annunt to be a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Deccan Division, vice Babajee.

Captain J. Estridge has been elected a member of the Board of Conservancy, in the room of H. Cormack, Esquire, who has retired.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1851.

Mr A. Malet having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the Political and Secret Departments.

Mr F. G. Harrison, Post Master in Guzerat, is allowed leave for six months, on medical certificate, his duties during his absence being conducted by Assistant Surgeon DeCrespigny, Civil Surgeon at Kaira.

The leave of absence granted to Mr R. Parker, Acting Post Master in the Deccan on the 28th ultimo, is to have effect from the 30th idem.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 2nd June, 1851.

1. With reference to G. O. C. No. 1 dated the 14th May 1851, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, late of the Native Veteran Battalion, the increased Pensions specified opposite to their names, from the date of their transfer to the Pension Establishment, instead of the Stipends formerly notified. Havildar Suddojee Sawunt, to be pensioned on full pay Rs. 10-8 per mensem at Rajapoor.

Havildar Wittmetter Esmetter, to be pensioned on three-fourths of his pay Rs. 7-14 per mensem at Dapoolie.

Havildar Shaik Goolam Hussain, ditto ditto Rs. 7-14 at Oude.

Ditto Seetul Sing, ditto ditto 7-14 at Cawnpoor.

Ditto Balloo Sellar, ditto ditto 7-14 at Chiploon.

Ditto Luxamon Sindia, ditto ditto 7-14 Ditto.

Ditto Mullaree Cadum, ditto ditto on full pay Rs. 10-8 Ditto.

Naique Mahomed Hussain, to be pensioned on three-fourths of his pay, Rs. 6-9 per mensem at Bhewndy.

Naique Rammetter Wittmeter, to be pensioned on six-sevenths of his pay Rs. 7-8 per mensem at Bhewndy.

Naique Rawjee Sawant, to be pensioned on three-fourths of his pay Rs. 6-9 per mensem at Rajapoor.

2. The following 2nd Grade Apprentices of the Subordinate Medical Department are promoted to 1st Grade Apprentices from the 1d April last, under article 16 of the Rules for the Education of Medical Subordinates published in G. G. Orders of the 26th ult.

2d Grade Apprentice	John Burke.
do	Edward Cooke.
do	John Dillon.
do	James Sinclair.
do	Henry Matthews.
do	Shreeput Sheshadree.

3. The following Officers, having been reported by the Superintendent of Mahableshwur fit for duty, are directed to join their respective Regiments.

Lieut. Colonel A. W. Lawrence, 5th Regt. Madras Light Cavy.
Captain C. R. Hogg, 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Lieut. W. Bannerman, 3rd Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. H. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. N. I.
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2nd Lieut. J. G. H. Barnes, 1st Regt. (Fusiliers.)
Ensign A. G. St. John Mildmay, 2nd Eur. Regt. Light Infy.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—
2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieut. R. W. Brett, from 1st June to 30th June, in extension, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.
12th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. F. Bolton, do. do.
13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Mallaby, do. do.
23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Lieut. J. Peyton, do. do.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

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MR. DUNLOP has the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on account of the *Guardian*.

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